

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—SOLDIER SINGERS.—LIVE BARK.

LUCY RUSHFORD'S NEW YORK THEATRE, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.—KING'S GAMBLERS.—GIRLS.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—AMOROUS, OR, THE CHIEF OF THE CHIEFS.

GEORGE CHRISTIE'S OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELS, BROADWAY, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.—THE CHIEF OF THE CHIEFS.

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holding stands in the markets of this city. Notices were given, among several others, of bills to furnish additional protection to immigrants arriving in this port and to afford greater security for life and property in steamboats. Included in a considerable list of instructions were bills to widen Broadway and Park row around the City Hall Park, to authorize an elevated railway in Whitehall and other streets, and to compel the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company to remove a portion of their track.

THE CITY.

Governor Fenton yesterday sent to the Senate the names of Mr. Jackson A. Schultz, Dr. Willard Parker, J. O. Stone and James Crane, the last named of Brooklyn, as his nominations for that portion of our new Metropolitan Sanitary Commission for which he is authorized to make appointments. The Senate will act on the nominations in executive session to-day. The other members of the Commission besides those to be chosen by the Governor are the Metropolitan Police Commissioners and Dr. Swinburne, Health Officer of this port. The act establishing the new board goes into force to-day, and the new officers will commence operations immediately.

The special committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to investigate the charges of corruption against the Committee on the New Court House had their first meeting yesterday, and announced their readiness to do so, but not on the subject of the new Court House. They adjourned till to-morrow (Friday) at five P. M. After the meeting adjourned Mr. Fox, the chairman, received a letter from Supervisor Jeff. enclosing eight questions to be answered by the committee. Those questions are of a rather interesting character. Our Supplement sheet contains a report of the proceedings.

A mandamus was yesterday issued to compel the Board of Supervisors to exhibit all the books, accounts, &c., in their hands relative to the building of the new Court House, or to show cause for refusal so to do on next Monday.

A motion was made yesterday before Judge Monell, at the special term of the Superior Court, to set aside the injunction restraining Thurlow Weed and others from transferring their interests in the New Orleans and San Francisco Telegraph line to the American Telegraph Company. No decision was rendered. The facts of the case were published in the Herald some days ago.

John McCulloch, Michael McCulloch and Timothy Ryan were yesterday arraigned before United States Commissioner Betts on charge of having smuggled from on board the British ship Britannia a quantity of fishing tackle, rods, silk lines, &c. McCulloch and Ryan were committed, but McCulloch was discharged.

The Breusing will case, in Part 3 of the Supreme Court, was concluded yesterday, after a hearing of three days. All the particulars have been heretofore published in the Herald. Judge Foster charged the jury, after which they retired to deliberate, but they had not agreed up to the hour of the adjournment of the court. A report of the proceedings in this case, as well as various other court matters, appears in this morning's Herald Supplement.

Mr. John K. Hackett was yesterday appointed receiver for the Morris Insurance Company, an investigation into the affairs of which institution was inaugurated by the proper State authorities on the previous day. The case of James T. Lloyd, the map publisher, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, on a motion to vacate an attachment procured on affidavits of Mr. Patrick O'Brien, stating that Lloyd was indebted to him in a sum of over three thousand dollars for work performed. After hearing additional argument of counsel the Judge reserved his decision.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday John Morgan, who pleaded guilty to burglary, having on the night of the 14th ult. entered the store of Probst & Co. in the Broadway, and stolen fifteen hundred dollars' worth of silk goods, and James Morton, who pleaded guilty to being concerned in a burglary upon the premises of Edward L. Reader, in Thompson street, were each sent to the State Prison for four years. John Davies (colored), convicted of stealing a watch and chain from Eugene Rossman, was sent to the State Prison for three years. George Shannon, who pleaded guilty to forging an order for two pieces of muslin upon M. Laverio and delivering it to Lathrop, Ludington & Co., was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. John Conkley and John Reilly were acquitted on a charge of stealing thirteen hundred dollars in Treasury notes from John Rice.

A petition of the fort in course of construction at Wall's Point, Long Island, is published in our Supplement to-day, and will prove interesting to such of the public as may be interested in the question of our harbor defenses. The exact size of the work, as proposed by government, is not known as yet, but, judging from the water-front already constructed, it will prove a most valuable addition to our defenses on the Sound.

A large and very enthusiastic meeting of mechanics and workmen was held last evening at Clinton Hall, at which it was unanimously determined to work in favor of and support by all means the eight-hour movement to be inaugurated on the Monday next by the Board of Trade. Resolutions indicative of the feeling of the meeting were adopted, and several speeches favoring the movement were made by representatives from several trade organizations.

The Sixth annual commencement of the New York Homoeopathic Medical College took place last evening in the Church of the Puritans, Union square. The degree of doctor of medicine was conferred upon forty students of the graduating class.

At Rotine Hall, in East Broadway, an interesting lecture was delivered last evening by the Rev. V. Koren, of the Norwegian Synod at Decorah, on the Norwegian settlements in the West. The Norwegian population, which in some parts of the Western States is quite numerous, appears to be in a prosperous condition, and much is being done in the way of erecting churches and school-houses among them. In this city a Scandinavian Lutheran congregation has been formed in connection with the Norwegian Synod.

The curled hair manufactory of Cummings & Lockwood, Nos. 423 and 425 West Third-street, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss on stock and machinery is estimated at \$15,000; insured for \$10,000.

The regular monthly coal auction of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company took place in this city yesterday, when twenty thousand tons were sold, at a decline from the prices of a month ago from one dollar and fifteen cents to two dollars and a half per ton. Stove coal sold yesterday at eight dollars and a half.

The real estate auctions at the Exchange salerooms, in Broadway, were yesterday attended by a very large assembly of bidders, and the sales were the heaviest that have been for some time. In our Supplement sheet we give full lists of the property disposed of.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A delegation of Philadelphia friends waited on President Johnson to tender him expressions of their confidence and assurances of support, and had an interesting interview. The President made a brief reply, expressing his thanks to his visitors, and reminding them that the present condition of political affairs should receive the earnest and honest attention of every patriot. Among the distinguished gentlemen who yesterday called on the President were General Grant and Howard and ex-Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi.

Senator Doolittle addressed a meeting of republicans at New Haven last night, which had been called for the purpose of sustaining President Johnson and endorsing his policy. Mr. Doolittle called upon all republicans to stand by the President, and contended that Mr. Johnson had carried out every requirement of the Baltimore platform of 1864.

Secretary McCulloch has issued a circular to collectors of customs in relation to the Canadian reciprocity treaty, which terminates on the 17th inst. He informs them that, in the absence of other instructions from the Treasury Department, they will consider the several tariff acts now in force as their guides in the assessment of goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States from Canada after the 15th inst.

From day to day for some time past brief reports of the proceedings of the Texas Constitutional Convention, in session at Austin, embracing its work up to the 14th instant, have been published in the Herald, and the correspondence which we give in our Supplement sheet of the morning from the same place furnishes additional interesting and suggestive facts regarding the men composing the convention and the measures adopted by it, and will be found highly entertaining reading matter. A late dispatch reports that the Convention has adopted, by a vote of fifty-six to twenty-six, an article of the State constitution abolishing and prohibiting slavery, and securing the freedmen protection in rights of property and the privilege of testifying in court. It is said that several bands of desperadoes in the interior of Texas are committing gross outrages and maltreating the negroes on the plantations.

From El Paso, Mexico, we have correspondence to

the 24 of February. President Juarez and his Cabinet still remained there, unmolested by the imperial forces; but the republic cause was being sorely tried, as the resources of its supporters in that region, in arms, stores and the necessary supplies for carrying on war, had become very much restricted. The President and his officers were, however, still sanguine of ultimate success. A new force of five hundred republicans lately organized in the State of Chihuahua, being without arms, was dispersed by a detachment of Frenchmen and natives favoring the imperial cause. An imperial force has occupied Presidio del Norte, and thus cut off the retreat of Juarez to the Lower Rio Grande.

Burglars and Fenians are keeping the Canadians alive, and bank robberies have become the rule, instead of the exception, in the province, as described in our correspondence. The latest instance reported is an attack on the banks of Lennoxville by a party of twenty-five men. In connection with the attempted robbery of the Gore Bank, quite some time since, startling circumstances have been brought to light. Two ex-adjutants of Toronto, a sergeant major of police and a patrol sergeant are now ascertained to have aided and abetted the notorious "Bristol Bill" in the commission of the crime, together with Dr. Gustaf, the alleged poisoner recently extradited from this city. Some of these persons are in custody, while others have fled from the country. The Governors of the British provinces are holding council in Montreal. Defence against the Fenians and action on the confederation question are believed to be the topics under discussion.

A continuation of the correspondence of the Herald representative in the East is given in our Supplement of to-day. The commercial importance of Point de Galle is beginning to be realized by the foreign residents of the island of Ceylon, and a scheme for the improvement of this convenient port in the face of eastern commerce is now under consideration. The harbor at present is exposed to the southwest monsoon, which makes it during six months of the year a very unsafe place for ships. The Oriental Telegraph line does not come up to the requirements and exactions of trade, and our correspondent mentions several instances of their mismanagement and of the unreliable character of their working. Some interesting details are furnished of the new steam line to be opened next summer between New Zealand and Panama. The new route has many advantages over the present overland route through Egypt, especially in climate, and not the least in the opportunity it will afford our friends in the southern hemisphere to take a flying trip through the United States.

Our Fortrose Monroe correspondence furnishes some interesting details of the prison life of Jeff. Davis. Jeff. pretended to be surprised that the national vessel in the harbor, in their national salute on Washington's birthday, fired a gun for each of the States, including the lately rebellious ones. The rebel ex-chieftain's health continues good, and at times he converses freely and in an entertaining manner on all kinds of subjects. The surveillance of vessels arriving in Hampton Roads is still continued, to prevent any chance for Jeff.'s release by his friends.

The recent events at Washington and our relations with England and France.

The recent extraordinary events at Washington will doubtless create a European engagement in reference to American affairs. In England and France, especially, we may be sure that the aristocratic party and the imperial party will make the most of the rupture between President Johnson and the ruling radical faction of Congress, to prove the instability and incurable discord and demoralization of the "great republic."

The conflict between our Executive and Congress in reference to Southern restoration, we may expect, will be ventilated by our enemies abroad in every way calculated to prejudice our political system and our national credit. We shall, probably, have soon enough from the London Times and its co-laborers in their old predilections revived, that the American Union has escaped the whirlpool of a great rebellion only to be shivered against the rock of reconstruction; that the sympathizing elements of the Northern democracy, which were powerless to assist the South during the war, will now, under cover of an administration elected by the Union war party, prove sufficiently strong to break that party into pieces; to restore the peace democracy to power, and, with the aid of the South, thus reinstated in Congress, powerful and prompt to repudiate the national war debt as a peace offering to the South, and equally ready to establish the Southern black race under a system of State regulations, reviving everything of the old system of slavery but the name. From England and France we may reasonably look for this reading of our horoscope from the late startling events in Washington; or that the Union war party, broken up, will open the way to such a conflict of parties, factions and sections as can only end in a Northern insurrection, and in the division of the Union, not into two, but into half a dozen warring confederacies of the South American type.

We cannot regard such European misrepresentations as improbable, when they have already been suggested by the debates in Congress. Nor can we hope that they will pass off without prejudice to us, considering the mischievous consequences of such misrepresentations of our national cause and prospects during the war. What satisfactory explanation of the present deadlock between the legislative and executive departments at Washington can be made by our friends abroad, when there is no prospect of a compromise? Why may not Lord Clarendon accept this state of things as giving him an indefinite term of grace touching a settlement of those claims arising against England from the depredations upon our commerce of Anglo-rebel pirates or privateers? Why may not Louis Napoleon say it is the right of the Girondists and Jacobins in America, quietly instruct his Minister of Foreign Affairs to notify the government of the United States that the Emperor has changed his mind, and that the French troops, instead of being withdrawn from Mexico, would be reinforced for the protection of those interests which France cannot relinquish?

From our latest European advices it appears that Marshal Forey (the original commander of the French Mexican expedition) had stated in the Imperial Senate "that the return of the French troops from Mexico could not take place so speedily as appeared to be desired in France, and he even advised that fresh reinforcements should be sent out." To this M. Rouher responded "that Marshal Forey had expressed in his speech merely a private opinion, the views of the government upon this subject being those contained in the speech from the throne and the drafts from the address." Now, the Emperor has no doubt been playing off these two members of his Senate against each other; for he has his prestige to sustain at home and his promises to remember towards the United States. It is only the repetition of his double-dealing policy between Italy and the Pope, in reference to the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. We shall not be surprised, however, if a few weeks hence Napoleon shall define his position to be that of Marshal Forey, under the idea that pending our existing troubles at Washington there will be nothing to apprehend from Mr. Seward's remonstrances. Acting under the

same influences, we shall perhaps in due time have a change in the present conciliatory tone of the leading British journals in regard to our complaints of British neutrality during the late rebellion.

Surely we have nothing to expect from the vigilant and jealous enemies in Europe of our popular institutions and our overshadowing power as a united people, but that they will turn our internal discords to the best account against us, in every way. Nor can we undertake to promise that the damages which may thus result to our political prestige abroad, and to our commercial and financial interests, will be trifling, when from the present disagreements between Congress and the Executive the prospect is that the status of the Southern States and of parties in the North will be unsettled and productive only of violent party agitations for several years to come. Hence, in view of our foreign relations, as well as our domestic interest, we appeal to the republican majorities of Congress to meet in council for the purpose of a harmonious understanding with the Executive, as the question of paramount importance to the country and to the party, at home and abroad.

Lloyd Garrison Revisiting the Glimpses of the Moon.

Some time ago Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, a prominent anti-slavery agitator, all at once discovered that slavery was dead, and the great labor of his life consequently completed. Thereupon he ceased publishing his paper, refused to be re-elected President of the Anti-Slavery Society, and declared, in scriptural language, that he was ready to depart in peace. Nobody objected, and he did depart, whether by transfiguration or otherwise, and so disappeared from the public view. Tilton, the Sancho Panza of abolitionism, announced through the Independent that Garrison had gone straight to heaven, and although many persons plied the saints and angels who were to be subjected to the plots, projects and speeches of the professional agitator, still Tilton's assertion was pretty generally believed. It turns out to be entirely untrue, however. Garrison has returned to earth, and walked and talked at Brooklyn on Tuesday night. From the tone and temper of his speech it is evident that he has not been to heaven at all. On the contrary, it is equally plain that he has been sojourning somewhere in the bottomless pit, taking lessons from Satan in the noble art of vituperation. He revisits the glimpses of the moon upon a special diplomatic mission from his infernal Majesty. He comes breathing threatenings and slaughters, and anxious to stir up another civil war at the North. He presents himself as an incarnate refutation of Henry Ward Beecher's theory that there is no such place as hell; for Garrison has been there and is surcharged with its fire and brimstone.

Mr. Garrison began his Brooklyn speech by reviewing his former career as an anti-slavery leader. The point in it which seemed to afford him the most satisfaction was that he had so identified himself with the Africans as to be mistaken for a negro by the English in 1833. The wonder is that—as he could probably have had his choice of bodies in which to return to us—he did not choose a black one instead of his old, familiar form. He then went on to describe how he threw down his gauntlet to slavery; how he challenged it to mortal combat, and how he finally vanquished and extinguished it. *Garrison's speech is regarded as a death-blow to the infernal regions.* Mr. Garrison utterly ignores all other anti-slavery men, all our generals and our armies, and all the legislators who voted to adopt that constitutional amendment which really gave slavery its quietus, and which the Herald proposed and carried through. After this outburst of sulphurous egotism, Mr. Garrison announced that, having once given up the abolition ghost, he now revisited earth to make more speeches, to incite more agitation, and to find fault with everybody and everything in his former peculiar style. Without further preface he proceeded to denounce President Johnson. The President, it appears, has dared to deliver an address in which he calls Mr. Garrison's friends by their right names, and has also been bold enough to veto a bill which Mr. Garrison and his satanic condottieri wished to become a law, for certain purposes of their own. These offenses of the President have recalled Mr. Garrison from the plutonian domains. By some underground railroad, or by a submarine telegraph line across the Styx, the news of these events has reached Satan, and Mr. Garrison, who shows himself only in storms like a Mother Carey's chicken, is sent as an agent of the devil to conspire with Mephistopheles Stevens and his assistants against the constitution and the government. The reinforcement is welcome. While we are about it we may as well make a clean sweep of all this rebellious crew, above ground and below.

Mr. Garrison commenced his philippic against the President by abusing him for not hanging Jeff Davis. The motive for this attack is not at first obvious, in the face of the fact that the radicals have been in favor of letting Jeff go and that the radical Chief Justice declines to try him. What is the matter? Is Jeff Davis "wanted" in Satanism, or is this merely the text for Garrison's endorsement of the favorite radical plan for encouraging crime by "abolishing forever the gallows in this country, in all cases whatsoever?" The resurrected orator then ranted about the President's "sober senses"—an allusion intended to be severe—and called upon Congress to resist him, "come what may." He accused the President of "disregard of the constitution, disunionism in spirit and design, and a wish to prevent and overturn free government." Growing hotter as the infernal fire raged in his veins, he spoke of the President's recent address as remarkable for "its indecency, bombast, malignity and treasonable leanings," and declared that for this speech President Johnson "ought to be indicted by the House of Representatives, tried by the Senate and dismissed from office." We are astonished that Satan is so cautious. Why not recommend assassination at once? But let us not inquire too curiously as to the satanic motives. As Mr. Garrison truly said, "When the bottomless pit is in full chorus it is not for saints or good men to join in the tune." Keeping to the imagery with which his recent acquaintance has made him familiar, Mr. Garrison then spoke of Seward as a fallen Lucifer, and stated that it would have been better if the Secretary of State had died beneath the assassin's knife instead of living to send "such a besotted telegram to the Presidential leader of the rebel and copperhead forces of the

country." Henry Ward Beecher, with whom Garrison has other differences of opinion besides that in relation to the existence of a place of torment, was then denounced as "too sour to give to the pigs." Finally, Mr. Garrison's scathing venom poured out unchecked. He asserted that all the assassins are with the President; that the President's object is to imperil the lives of Sumner and Stevens and men of that stamp, and that the President meditates a coup d'etat at the point of the bayonet. The paroxysm had now reached its height; the spirit of evil deserted Mr. Garrison's flesh, and he ceased to speak. What he said will only convince the people of this country more conclusively that President Johnson has kicked over the stone beneath which the dangerous radical vipers lay, and that in so doing he has struck so powerful a blow for the right that Satan himself feels called upon to help his exposed and hissing confederates.

President Johnson's Political Policy—His Past and Present Record.

The developments at Washington during the last ten days, commencing with the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, bid fair to revolutionize the political affairs of